REMARKS

Claims 1-3, 5-7, 9-16, and 18-23 are pending. Claims 1, 10, 16, and 19 have been amended. Claims 4, 8, and 17 have been canceled. Claims 21, 22, and 23 have been added.

Claims 1-9 and 19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, for indefiniteness due to the recitation in claims 1 and 19 of the term, "and/or". This rejection has been obviated by this Amendment, which has replaced the offending term with equivalent, although longer, recitations. These amendments are truly cosmetic, because the Office permits alternative recitations in claims (see, e.g., M.P.E.P. § 2173.05(h)) and the Action has no trouble describing, on page 2, what was claimed with the original term (and is still claimed with the new recitations). Thus, the original claims apparently met the test for definiteness under Section 112, second paragraph, which "is whether 'those skilled in the art would understand what is claimed when the claim is read in light of the specification'". M.P.E.P. § 2173.03.

Claims 1-20 also were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) for anticipation by U.S. Patent No. 6,675,015 to Martini et al. ("Martini"). It is respectfully requested that these rejections be reconsidered in view of this Amendment and withdrawn.

This application teaches that the network access point (NAP) has multiple transceivers and yet is arranged such that it appears as a single network access point. This involves for example having the NAP use a single Bluetooth device address (BD_ADDR) for all of its transceivers in order to make them appear as a single Bluetooth device to other devices that may listen to and connect to the NAP. This feature is described in the application at page 9, for example, and this feature has been clarified in the independent claims by this Amendment. Martini does not teach this.

The Action points to Martini's col. 6, ll. 40-42, and Fig. 1 as teaching that Martini's base station can appear to a node communicating with it as a single base station. This is incorrect. The cited text and figure do not say that Martini's mobile device cannot distinguish between the different transceivers of the base station. In fact, Martini says nothing about how the base station appears to a mobile device, whether as a single device or as multiple devices.

Accordingly, Martini fails to disclose at least one feature required by the claims, and thus Martini cannot anticipate those claims. The advantage of this feature should not be overlooked. Indeed, it hides the inventive internal mechanisms, e.g., the fact that the network access point actually uses multiple transceivers instead of one, from other Bluetooth devices.

With respect to dependent claim 12 and independent claim 16 and its dependent claims, more than one auxiliary transceiver is used for inquiry scan, page scan, and connection setup. In contrast, Martini teaches only a single transceiver or several single transceivers for handling inquiry scan, page scan, and connection setup, and one or more transceivers for handling regular traffic. See Martini, col. 6, ll. 41-45 and 50-51. In particular with respect to claim 16, Martini does not teach that separate transceivers can respectively handle inquiry procedures and page scan/connection establishment. Martini teaches only that inquiry procedures and page scan/connection establishment are handled by the same transceiver. Accordingly, Martini fails to anticipate these claims.

In view of the several features that are recited in the claims, as amended, and that are not disclosed by Martini, it is respectfully requested that the rejections of these claims be reconsidered and withdrawn.

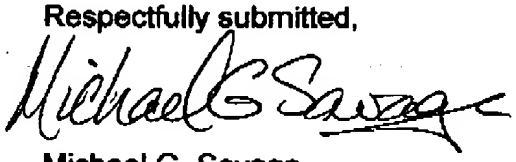
With respect to the new claims 21-23, Martini teaches that when the transceiver dedicated for connection setup has established a connection towards a mobile device, "the mobile device is redirected to one of the transmitters [that handle traffic] after which regular data transmissions are possible". Col. 6, ll. 56-57. In this process, the selected traffic transceiver pages the mobile device and establishes a new, second connection. Thus, according to Martini, a second connection establishment is needed before regular traffic can commence.

The new claims do not require a second connection to be established as described in Martini. Instead, a newly connected device is internally handed over from an auxiliary transceiver to the traffic transceiver, which incorporates the newly connected device in its piconet scheduling. This internal handover is completely invisible to the mobile device, as explained, for example, at page 9 et seq. of this application. Among other things, the auxiliary transceiver transfers to the traffic

transceiver the AM_ADDR (Active Member Address) assigned to the mobile device (and optionally the BD_ADDR of the mobile device) for such an internal hand over. This procedure is quite different from the one taught by Martini and involves only a single connection setup.

It is believed that this application is now in condition for allowance, and an early Notice of same is respectfully solicited. The Examiner's attention is drawn to the Power of Attorney to Prosecute Applications and Change of Correspondence Address that accompany this Amendment. If the Examiner has any questions, the undersigned attorney may be telephoned at the number given below.

Respectfully submitted,



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